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TO
MR. STUART WORTLEY.

*On the Game Bill, as amended
by the Committee.*

Kensington, 24th March, 1824.

SIR,

It is related of POPE (who was a little man, ugly and hump-backed), that his usual exclamation was "God mend me;" and that, having, upon one occasion, thus exclaimed in the hearing of a person who was offended with him, the hearer answered: "God mend you, indeed! God d—n you, I say; for he would make a thousand new ones while he would be mending you." I do not say the same, Sir, of this your Bill; but, I would say it, if it were not for fear of the consequence. To be banished for life is no such pleasant thing; and Six-Acts say, that I shall be banished for life, if I put upon paper any thing having a TENDENCY to bring into CONTEMPT, that House, who so

becheered Mr. Frederick Robinson, when he so bepraised that House; that House, who, in their wisdom, borrowed eight hundred millions of money; who, in their wisdom, made a dead-weight; who, in their wisdom, passed Peel's Bill; who, in their wisdom, passed the Small Note Bill; who, in their wisdom, passed the Marriage Act one year and repealed it the next; who, in their wisdom, passed those Game Laws which have filled the prisons; who have now a pauper-army Bill before them; and who have, to top most appropriately the pile of their wisdom, your Game Bill before them: Six-Acts say, those Six-Acts, which were brought in by CASTLEREAGH, who has since cut his own throat and killed himself, at North Cray, in Kent; those Six-Acts say, that, if I utter (in print) any thing, that any justice of the peace thinks has a tendency to bring the aforesaid famous House into contempt, that famous House, of which CASTLEREAGH was what is called the

"LEADER" at the very time when, as his friends afterwards said and swore, he was INSANE : those Six-Acts would, in short, seize hold of me, torment me, badger me, bait me, worry me half to death, if I were to say of your Bill, "as amended by the Committee," what POPE's assailant said of the *amending* of the poet. I shall, therefore, say no such thing. But, do you mind me, Six-Acts shall not *tie my tongue*. I will *make some remarks* on this *amended* Bill ; and I and my readers will see what sort of *mending* this is, which is carried on by Mr. Frederick Robinson's *eulogized* and most *cheering* House of Commons.

First, however, I must insert the whole of the *amended* Bill. The *Title* is the same as before ; and, there are all the *same* *Clauses* in it, from No. 1 to No. 26. But there are *five additional* *Clauses*, from A to E ; and, one of these, namely, Clause D, ("and D was a *dunce*, as you very well know,") does away with more than half of the original Bill, and, at the same time, produces contradiction and confusion that it would require a large volume fully to describe. But, I will first insert this *amended* Bill, and then, Sir, offer you some remarks upon it. The pub-

lic will please to observe, that the several *Clauses* have the same *numbers* here as they had in the original Bill, as inserted in the Register of the 13th of this month.

1. May it therefore please Your MAJESTY, That it may be Enacted ; And be it Enacted by the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, THAT from and after the passing of this Act, so much and such parts of any Acts now in force for the preservation of hares, pheasants, partridges, black game, grouse, heath and moor game, as restrain persons under such degree or rank, and not possessing such estates, as in the said Acts respectively are specified, from killing, or having in their possession, Game, and as impose any penalty upon persons who, not being qualified in such manner as is prescribed by such Acts or any of them, shall pursue, take or destroy Game, or have Game in their possession, or keep or use any gun, dog, net, snare or other engine for the destruction of Game ; and also so much and such parts of any Acts now in force as prohibit the buying or selling of Game, or as impose any penalty upon persons buying or selling Game, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be, Repealed.

2. And be it further Enacted, That all hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustards, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teal and widgeons, and the young and eggs thereof, found in or upon any inclosed land, are and shall be deemed to be the property of the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, seised of, or entitled as owner or owners thereof in possession (and not in reversion) to, the land on which

the same shall be found; and all hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustards, woodcocks, snipes, quails, landrails, wild ducks, teal and widgeons, found in and upon any stinted pasture, uninclosed common or waste land, are and shall be deemed to be the property of the lord or lady, lords or ladies of the manor, lordship or royalty, within which such stinted pasture, uninclosed common or waste land shall be situated; and it shall be lawful for the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, so entitled to the property of the Game within their own lands, and for the lord or lady, lords or ladies of the manor, lordship or royalty so entitled to the property in the Game on such stinted pasture, uninclosed common or waste lands respectively, to demise and let the Game to be found therein.

3. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, seised of, or entitled as owner or owners thereof in possession to, any inclosed land not in his, her or their own actual occupation, but let, either on lease or otherwise, to any tenant or tenants, to reserve to himself, herself or themselves, respectively, the property in, and the right of pursuing, taking and killing, and of granting license or leave to others to pursue, take and kill, the Game which may, during the term of any such occupation by such tenant or tenants, be found upon such land so demised; and to restrain, by any covenant, condition, agreement or penalty, the tenant or occupier of such land from pursuing, taking, killing or destroying, and also from authorizing or permitting any other person or persons, without the authority and permission of such owners or proprietors as aforesaid, to pursue, take, kill or destroy, any of the Game there found, and from destroying the young or eggs thereof; and where in any existing lease or demise of or agree-

ment for letting or demising, inclosed land, such owners or proprietors as aforesaid have not reserved the right or power of entering upon the land so demised or agreed to be demised, or of authorizing or permitting other persons to enter upon the same, for the purpose of pursuing, taking or killing Game thereon, every such lease and agreement shall be construed to have reserved to such owners or proprietors as aforesaid, the right to, and property in, the Game on such land so demised or agreed to be demised, and also the right of entering upon the same, and of granting authority and permission to other persons to enter upon the same, for the purpose of pursuing, taking or killing Game thereon: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any existing lease or agreement whereby permission or authority is given to the lessee to pursue, take or kill the Game upon the land thereby demised or let, or agreed to be demised or let, or to any lease for life or lives, or for any term of years exceeding Twenty-one years, or to any existing agreement entered into between lords of manors and the owners or occupiers of inclosed lands, whereby a right is reserved to such lords, or to any person nominated or authorized by such lords, to pursue, take or kill the Game upon such inclosed lands.

4. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for every person or persons, and every body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, who shall be seised of, or entitled as owner or owners thereof in possession to, *Fifty acres of inclosed land, lying and being situated all together and adjoining to each other*, and who shall be entitled, by such seising or ownership, or by reservation upon the demise thereof, to the Game therein found, and for the lord or lady of the manor, lordship or royalty within which any stinted pasture, uninclosed common or waste lands shall be situate (as the case

may be) or for any person to whom the Game upon such inclosed or uninclosed land respectively shall be demised or let, *to authorize and permit any person or persons whomsoever*, to pursue, take and kill Game upon his, her or their own inclosed lands, or upon the inclosed or uninclosed lands so demised or let, or upon the stinted pasture, uninclosed common or waste lands within such manor, lordship or royalty, as the case may be: Provided always, That such licence and authority shall not be deemed or taken to entitle the person or persons so permitted or authorized, to pursue, take or kill such Game upon the inclosed lands or premises of any other person or persons, or upon the stinted pasture, uninclosed commons or waste lands within any other manor, lordship or royalty: Provided also, that such person or persons so seised or entitled as last aforesaid, or such lord or lords as aforesaid, or such person or persons to whom Game shall be so demised or let as aforesaid, and also such person or persons so authorized and permitted as last aforesaid, shall also, respectively, take out a Game certificate for the current year.

5. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to authorize or permit any person or persons whomsoever, to use any dog, gun, net or snare, or other engine, for the purpose of taking, pursuing or killing, or to pursue, take or kill, by any means whatever, any Game, upon any days or at any hours, times or seasons during which, by any laws now in force, the Game, respectively, is prohibited from being pursued, taken or killed, nor unless such person shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year.

6. And be it further Enacted, That every person who shall, without the consent of the person or persons entitled, under the provisions of this Act, to the Game to be found on any inclosed or uninclosed land, or of the person or persons to whom

the Game therein shall be demised or let as aforesaid, enter thereon either with a dog or dogs, gun or guns, net or nets, snare or snares, or other engine or engines for the taking or destruction of Game, for the purpose of pursuing, taking, killing or destroying, or shall pursue, take, kill or destroy thereon, any hare, rabbit, pheasant, partridge, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustard, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, wild duck, teal or widgeon, shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who shall be entitled as aforesaid to the property in the Game on such land, or to the person or persons to whom such Game shall be demised or let as aforesaid, any sum not being less than Twenty shillings nor more than Five pounds, at the discretion of the Justice or Justices before whom the matter shall be heard, for and in respect of the act of trespass or entry upon such land for the purposes aforesaid, and the further sum of Forty shillings for every hare, rabbit, pheasant, partridge, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, which shall be by him there taken killed or destroyed; which said penalty or penalties shall, upon conviction of the offender or offenders, either by his her or their own confession, or by the oath or affirmation of One or more credible witness or witnesses, before some Justice of the peace for the county, riding, division or place, within which the offence shall be committed, unless such penalty or penalties shall be paid within Three days after conviction, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such offender or offenders, under a warrant from the Justice so convicting as aforesaid; and for want of sufficient distress, such offender or offenders shall be committed to the common gaol, or house of correction, in or for such county, riding, division, city or place, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding Three months, unless such penalty

or penalties be sooner paid: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any person or persons on horseback hunting or coursing with hounds or greyhounds.

7. And be it further Enacted, That in case any person or persons shall enter upon any land, inclosed or uninclosed, for the purpose of pursuing, taking, killing or destroying any Game thereon, and such person or persons shall not, when verbally required by the person or persons, body or bodies politic corporate or collegiate, entitled to the property in such Game as hereinbefore mentioned (or by the occupier or occupiers of any such land, or by the person or persons to whom the Game upon such land shall have been demised or let, or by the keeper or keepers, servant or servants of such person or persons, body or bodies, or occupier or occupiers as aforesaid), forthwith quit and go off the same, it shall be lawful for such person or persons, body or bodies, occupier or occupiers, and also for his, her and their keeper and keepers, servant and servants, and also for any other person or persons, at his, her or their request, to demand the names and places of residence of such person or persons; and also an inspection of the game certificate of such person or persons; and in case such person or persons shall refuse to give his, her or their true and proper names and places of residence, and to produce his or their game certificate, to seize and apprehend the person or persons so offending, and to convey and deliver him, her or them into the custody of a peace officer, who is hereby authorized and required to convey such offender or offenders before some Justice of the county, riding, division or place in which the offence shall have been committed, there to answer any information which may be laid against such offender or offenders for such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending shall not be so

seized and apprehended as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for some Justice of the peace of the county, riding, division, city or place, in which such offence shall be committed, to receive and take an information upon oath or affirmation from any person or persons, touching the same, and thereon to issue a summons for the person or persons so offending to appear before some Justice or Justices of the peace, at such time and place as shall be expressed in such summons, to answer such complaint; and in case of his, her or their neglecting or refusing to appear to answer such summons (such summons having been legally served) it shall be lawful for the Justice or Justices then and there assembled to proceed to hear the evidence, and to determine accordingly.

8. And be it further Enacted, That if any person or persons so offending shall not forthwith (when verbally required so to do by the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, entitled to the property in the Game on such land, or by the person or persons to whom such Game shall have been let or demised, or by the occupier or occupiers of any such land, or by their keeper or keepers, servant or servants) give his, her or their true and proper names and places of residence, and produce his, her or their game certificate for the current year, so as to enable the party requiring it to read the same, such person or persons shall, if convicted thereof before some Justice of the county, riding, division, city or place in which such offence shall be committed, forfeit and pay to the person or persons, body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, entitled as aforesaid to the property in the Game on such land, or to the person or persons to whom such Game may have been demised or let as aforesaid (as the case may be) the further sum of Ten pounds over and above the above-mentioned penalties; to be levied, recovered and applied in the same

manner as other penalties are by this Act directed to be levied, recovered and applied.

9. And be it further Enacted, That if any person whatever shall go out by night for the purpose of pursuing, taking, killing, stealing or destroying Game, in any open or inclosed place, or shall by night pursue, take, kill, steal or destroy any Game, and shall be convicted thereof before some Justice of the peace acting in and for the county, riding, division, city or place, he or she shall, for the first offence, be committed to the common gaol or house of correction of the county, riding, division, city or place, for the space of Three months, there to be kept to hard labour; and at the expiration of the said period, such person shall find sureties, himself or herself in Ten Pounds, and Two sureties in Five pounds each, or One surety in Ten pounds, for his or her good behaviour, and for his or her not so offending again for the space of One year, and in case of not entering into and finding such sureties, such person shall be further imprisoned and kept to hard labour until such sureties are found or entered into, or for the space of Six months in case such sureties are not sooner found and entered into; and in case such person shall offend a second time, and shall be thereof convicted, he or she shall be committed to the common gaol or house of correction of the county, riding, division, city or place for the space of Six months, there to be kept to hard labour, and at the expiration of that period, shall find sureties, himself or herself in Twenty pounds, and Two sureties in Ten pounds each, or One surety in Twenty pounds, for his or her good behaviour, and for his or her not so offending again for the space of Two years, and such person shall be further imprisoned and kept to hard labour until such sureties are found and entered into, or for the space of One year in case such sureties shall not be sooner found and entered into; and in case such person shall of-

fend a third time, he or she shall, upon conviction thereof *by a jury at the quarter sessions or assizes* of the county, riding, division, city or place in which the offence shall have been committed, be adjudged to *be guilty of felony, and be sentenced accordingly to the punishment of transportation for the term of Seven years, or to such other punishment as the court shall think fit*: Provided always, That (for the purposes of this Act) the night shall be considered, and is hereby declared, to commence at the expiration of the first hour after sunset, and to conclude at the expiration of the first hour before sunrise.

A. And be it further Enacted, That on every such conviction so to be had or made as aforesaid, for such first or second offence, the Justices of the peace before whom the same shall be made shall return the same to the next quarter sessions of the peace to be holden for such county, riding, division, city or place, and the record of such conviction shall, be evidence against the party thereby convicted, in any prosecution to be instituted against him her or them for a third offence; and the several clerks of the peace to whom such convictions shall be returned shall, immediately on such return, make or cause to be made a memorandum or entry of such conviction, in the calendar or register to be kept by them of the names and places of abode of the several persons so convicted as aforesaid, and shall in such entry state whether such conviction be the first or second conviction of the offending party.

10. And be it further Enacted, That all persons being seised of, or lawfully entitled as owners in possession to, *Five hundred acres of inclosed land lying altogether and being contiguous to each other, and all persons entitled to the Game found upon Five hundred acres of inclosed land, being altogether and being contiguous to each other, whether as owners or lessees of the Game upon such land, or as both,* may, by writing under their

hands and seals, authorize and appoint One or more Gamekeeper or Gamekeepers to act within their own lands, or within the land so demised or let; and all lords and ladies of manors, lordships or royalties, or the person or persons to whom the Game upon such manors, lordships or royalties shall have been demised or let by such lords and ladies, may, by writing under their hands and seals, authorize One or more Gamekeeper or Gamekeepers to act, and to take, kill or destroy Game, within their own lands, and also within the uninclosed common and waste lands within such manor, lordship or royalty: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to authorize any Gamekeeper to pursue, take, kill or destroy any Game beyond the limits of the land, manor, lordship or royalty to or within which he may be appointed by virtue of such authority as aforesaid, nor unless he shall take out a Gamekeeper's game certificate for the current year.

11. And be it further Enacted, That no person shall keep or use any snare, net, or other engine to take, kill or destroy Game, except a gun; and if any person shall be convicted of so doing, such person not being a gamekeeper duly appointed as aforesaid, upon confession or upon the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witness or witnesses, by any justice of the peace for the county, riding, division, city or place within which such offender shall be or reside, such person shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds to be levied, recovered and applied in manner hereinafter mentioned; and it shall be lawful for any person seised of, or lawfully entitled in possession to, any land, or the person or persons to whom the Game upon such lands shall have been demised or let, or any lord or lady of any manor, lordship or royalty, or any Gamekeeper appointed by any person entitled under the provisions of this Act to grant such appointment, to seize and

take away any snare, net or other engine to take, kill or destroy Game, except a gun, from any person so having or using any snare, net or other engine, except a gun, upon the land or within the manor lordship or royalty, of or to which such person lord or lady shall be seised or lawfully entitled in possession, or by demise or lease as aforesaid, or to or within which such Gamekeeper may be appointed to act as aforesaid, and to keep or destroy the same, as to him or them shall seem meet: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any person keeping or using any snare, net or other engine, to take, kill or destroy the Game upon his or her own land, nor to any Gamekeeper appointed by any person entitled under the provisions of this Act to make such appointment, within the manor or upon the land to which he is so appointed, nor to any lord or lady of any manor, lordship, or royalty within the same.

12. And be it further Enacted, That, from and after the passing of this Act, no person (except as hereinafter excepted) shall buy or sell, or have in his or her possession for the purposes of sale, or otherwise deal in, Game, unless such person shall have previously obtained a licence so to do, in manner hereinafter directed; and if any person (except as hereinafter excepted) shall buy or sell, or have in his or her possession for the purposes of sale, or otherwise deal in, Game, not having previously taken out such licence, such person shall forfeit and pay, for every head of Game so purchased or sold, or which shall be in his or her possession for the purpose of sale, the sum of forty shillings.

13. And be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for any two or more Justices of the peace, acting in and for the county, riding, division, city or place, in which the party or parties applying for a licence to buy and sell Game shall reside, assembled at a special sessions of the

peace, to be holden in the month of July (of the holding of which special sessions for such purpose, previous notice shall be given to all the Justices acting and residing within the said limits) from time to time, when and as they shall see fit, to grant to any person or persons (such person or persons being a householder or householders, and not being an innkeeper or innkeepers, tavern keeper or tavern keepers, victualler or victuallers, retail dealer or dealers in wine and spirits, owner or owners, driver or drivers, guard or guards, of any stage coach, caravan, waggon, van or other public conveyance, higgler or higglers, carrier or carriers, or in the employment of any of the above described persons, and not being a mail-guard or mail-coachman, or mail-guards or mail-coachmen) a licence (such licence to be signed by two at least of the Justices present at such special sessions) empowering the person or persons to whom the same shall be so granted, for the space of one year next ensuing the time at which the same shall be granted, to buy Game of or from any person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, or of or from any person to whom the Game upon any land shall have been demised or let by the person or persons entitled to the property in such Game, and who shall have obtained a Game certificate for the year then current, or of any person or persons, being licensed to sell Game by virtue of this Act, and to sell Game so bought as aforesaid; and for every such licence the sum of three shillings, and no more, shall be paid and payable to the clerk of the said Justices, for his trouble in filling up such licence; and every such licence shall expire and determine at the end of one year from the time at which the same shall be granted, and shall be in the form prescribed by the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked A.) and every person to whom such licence shall be granted, shall, upon

such licence being granted, enter into a recognizance to the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the sum of thirty pounds, with two sufficient sureties, not being themselves licensed dealers in Game, in the sum of ten pounds each, which Recognizance with the condition thereof, shall be in the form prescribed by the Schedule to this Act annexed (marked B.) and such Recognizance shall be acknowledged in the presence of, and be signed by, two at the least of such Justices present at such special sessions, and the same with the condition thereof, fairly written or printed, shall forthwith, or at the next general or quarter sessions, after granting such licence, be sent or returned to the clerk of the peace, or person acting as such, for the county, riding, division, city, town or place wherein such licence shall be granted, to be by the said clerk of the peace, or person acting as such, duly entered or filed amongst the records of the sessions of the peace; and if any such licence shall be granted without such recognizance being taken or entered into, or if any such licensed person shall, at any time before the expiration of such licence, become or be a tavern-keeper, innkeeper or victualler, or owner, driver or guard of any stage coach, caravan, waggon, van or other public conveyance, carrier or higgler, or be in the employment of any of the above-mentioned persons, or become a mail-guard or mail-coachman, then and thenceforth such licence shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

14. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the twelfth day of August next ensuing no person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, nor any person to whom the Game upon any land shall have been demised or let by the person or persons entitled to the property in such Game, and having taken out a Game certificate for the current year, shall be subject to any penalty or for-

feiture for or by reason of his or her selling, or offering for sale, any Game to any person or persons so licensed as aforesaid; and from and after the twelfth day of August no person whatever shall be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or by reason of his or her buying any Game of or from any person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or for or by reason of having in his or her shop, house or possession any Game which he or she shall have purchased from any person or persons so licensed as aforesaid.

15. And be it further Enacted, That from and after the twelfth day of August no person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, shall, whilst such licence shall be in force, be subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or by reason of his, her or their buying any Game of or from any person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, or of or from any person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or for or by reason of his, her or their selling or offering to sale, or having in his, her or their shop, house or possession, any Game, which he, she or they shall have bought of or from any person who shall be entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, or of or from any person to whom the Game upon any land shall have been demised or let by the person or persons entitled to the property in such Game, and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, or of or from any person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid; Provided always, That if, upon information before any Justice of the peace of the county, riding, division, city or place, in which any licensed person shall be or reside, against such licensed person for having Game, unlawfully, in his or her possession, such licensed person shall not shew to the satisfaction of the said Justice, that any Game proved to have been in his or her possession,

was purchased or procured or received by him or her from some person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid, or of or from some person entitled to the property in Game under the provisions of this Act, or from some person or persons to whom the Game upon any land shall have been demised or let, by the person or persons entitled to the property in such Game, and who shall have taken out a Game certificate for the current year, or otherwise account to the satisfaction of the said Justice for the possession of such Game, the licence granted to such person shall thereupon be, and be adjudged to be, null and void, and the recognizance entered into by such person shall thereupon be, and be adjudged to be, forfeited, and such person shall forfeit and pay, for every head of Game so proved to have been in his or her possession and not accounted for to the satisfaction of the said Justice, the sum of forty shillings, together with the costs and expenses attending such conviction; and such penalty shall, when recovered, be paid, one half to the informer (whether such informer shall be the person actually buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, such Game, or otherwise) and the other half to the poor of the parish within which such offence shall be committed.

B. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to authorize any person whosoever, whether licensed or not, to buy or sell, or have in his or her possession for the purpose of sale, or otherwise to deal in, Game, at any season during which, by any laws now in force, the Game, respectively, is prohibited from being pursued, taken or killed: Provided always, That every person so licensed to deal in Game as aforesaid, shall affix to some part of the outside the front of his house or shop, and there to continue the same, a board, having thereon in clear and legible characters, the fol-

lowing words, that is to say, "Licensed to deal in Game;" and any person so licensed as aforesaid, who shall, within three days after his obtaining such licence, neglect to have affixed such board as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

16. And be it further Enacted, That it shall be lawful for any Justice of the peace for the county, riding, division, city or place where the person or persons or premises proposed to be searched shall be or be situated, upon information made before such Justice upon oath or affirmation, that there is reason to believe or suspect that any such licensed person or persons hath or have in his, her or their possession, or in any dwelling-house, shop, outhouse, yard, garden or premises belonging to such licensed person or persons, or where such licensed person or persons shall be or reside, any Game unlawfully purchased, procured or received by such licensed person or persons, by warrant under his hand and seal, to cause such licensed person or persons, or such dwelling-house, shop, outhouse, yard, garden or premises to be searched; and if upon such search any Game suspected to be so unlawfully purchased, procured or received, shall be found in the possession of such licensed person or persons, or in such dwelling-house, shop, outhouse, yard, garden or premises, to cause such Game to be seized, and such licensed person or persons to be brought before some Justice of the peace having jurisdiction, in order to answer for the possession of such Game, in manner hereinbefore directed.

17. And be it further Enacted, That no person appointed a Gamekeeper, under the provisions of this Act, shall sell or buy any Game to or from any person or persons whomsoever, whether licensed or not, without the written authority of the person or persons appointing him to act as Gamekeeper; and if any such Gamekeeper shall buy or sell any Game, not being so authorized, he

shall forfeit and pay for every head of Game so bought or sold, the sum of Forty shillings.

18. And be it further Enacted, That no innkeeper, tavern keeper, or victualler, or owner, driver or guard of any stage coach or cart, caravan, waggon, van, or other public conveyance, higgler or carrier, or in the employ of any of the above described persons, or a mail-guard, or mail-coachman, shall buy or sell, or otherwise deal in, Game; and if any such person shall buy or sell, or otherwise deal in, Game, such person shall forfeit and pay, for the act of buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, Game as aforesaid, the sum of Five pounds, or such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five pounds for every head of Game so bought or sold, at the discretion of the Justice before whom the information shall be heard and determined; and such penalty shall, when recovered, be paid, one-half to the informer (whether such informer shall be the person actually buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, such Game, or otherwise) and the other half to the poor of the parish within which such offence shall be committed: Provided always, That any person or persons who shall have bought or sold, or otherwise dealt in, such Game, and who shall give information thereof within Three months after the fact committed, shall be exempted from the Penalty by this Act imposed on persons buying or selling, or otherwise dealing in, Game as aforesaid: Provided always, That no innkeeper, tavern keeper or victualler, shall be liable to any penalty by this Act imposed on the sale of Game, by reason only of his or her selling, offering or exposing for sale, within his or her tavern, inn or victualling house, any Game to be consumed within such inn, tavern or victualling house; provided that such Game shall have been purchased by such innkeeper, tavern keeper or victualler, from some person or persons being so licensed as aforesaid.

C. And be it further Enacted,

That every person who shall from and after the passing of this Act, wilfully destroy any nest of any black game, heath or moor game, pheasant or partridge, or take or carry away, or wilfully break or destroy the eggs of any black game, heath or moor game, pheasant or partridge, shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who shall be entitled to the property in the Game on the land where such nest or eggs shall be taken or wilfully destroyed, the sum of Five pounds.

D. And be it further Enacted, That, for the purposes of this Act, the word Game shall be deemed and taken to include and mean, hares, partridges, pheasants, black game, grouse, heath and moor game.

E. And be it further Enacted, That every Justice of the peace before whom any person shall be convicted of any offence against this Act, shall and may cause the conviction to be drawn up according to the form following; (that is to say)

To wit. } "BE it Remembered, That
 " on the day of
 " in the year of our Lord
 " is convicted before me,
 " of His Majesty's Justices of the
 " peace for the county of of
 " having [*here specify the offence, and*
 " the time and place, when and where
 " committed, as the case may be;] and
 " I [*or, we, as the case may be*] do
 " adjudge that the said hath
 " forfeited, for his [*or, her*] said of-
 " fence, the sum of Given
 " under my hand and seal [*or, our*
 " hands and seals, as the case may be]
 " the day and year first above
 " written."

19. And be it further Enacted, That all penalties inflicted or imposed by this Act, (the manner of levying and recovering whereof is not hereby particularly directed) may, in case of nonpayment thereof, be recovered in a summary way, by the order and adjudication of some Justice of the peace of the county, riding, division, city or place, on complaint to him or them for that purpose exhibited; and

afterwards be levied, as well as the costs of such proceedings on non-payment, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or respective offenders, or person or persons liable to pay the same, by warrant under the hand and seal of such Justice, who is hereby authorized and required to summon and examine any witness or witnesses upon oath or affirmation, of and concerning such offences, matters and things, and hear and determine the same; and the overplus (if any) of the money raised or recovered, after discharging the penalty or forfeiture for which such warrant shall be issued, and the costs and expenses of recovering and levying the same, shall be returned to the owner or owners of the goods and chattels so seized and distrained; all which penalties or forfeitures, not herein directed to be otherwise applied, shall be paid, one half to the informer, and the other half to the poor of the parish within which the offence for which such penalty shall be inflicted shall be committed; and it shall be lawful for the said Justice to order the offender or offenders so convicted, to be detained in safe custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant or warrants of distress, unless the said offender or offenders shall give sufficient security, to the satisfaction of such Justice, for his, her or their appearance before some Justice, on such day or days as shall be appointed for the return of such warrant or warrants of distress, and which security the said Justice is hereby empowered to take by way of recognizance or otherwise; but if, upon the return of such warrant or warrants, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereupon to levy the said penalty or forfeiture and such costs as aforesaid, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, then it shall be lawful for such Justice, and he is hereby empowered and required, by warrant or warrants under his hand and seal, to commit such offender or offenders to

any common gaol or house of correction within such county, riding, division, city, or place, there to remain without bail or mainprize for any time not exceeding Three months, unless such offender or offenders shall sooner pay such penalty or forfeiture, and all costs and charges attending such proceedings as aforesaid, to be ascertained by such Justice, or shall otherwise be discharged by due course of law.

20. And be it further Enacted, That in all cases where cognizance is given to any Justice of the peace by this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Justice of the peace to administer an oath or affirmation to any person for his or their more certain information in the matter then depending; and if any person or persons shall, upon his, her or their examination on oath or affirmation before any Justice, wilfully and corruptly give false evidence, such person so offending and being thereof duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, subject and liable to such pains and penalties as by any law in force and effect persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are subject and liable to.

21. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That any body or bodies politic, corporate or collegiate, or any other person or persons whomsoever, thinking himself, herself or themselves aggrieved by the order or determination of any Justice or Justices of the peace in pursuance of this Act, by which order or determination such body or bodies, or person or persons, shall become liable to the payment of any pecuniary penalty, may, within Three days after the cause of complaint shall have arisen, appeal to the Justices at any general or quarter sessions of the peace to be holden in the county, riding, division, city, or place, the person or persons appealing, having first given at least Ten clear days notice of such appeal, and of the nature and matter thereof, to the person or persons appealed against, as the case may be, and forthwith after such

notice, entering into a recognizance before some Justice or Justices of the peace, with sufficient sureties, conditioned to try such Appeal, and to abide the order and award of the said court thereon; and the Justices assembled at such general or quarter sessions, upon due proof of such notice, and recognizance having been given and entered into, shall, in a summary way, hear and determine such complaint; or if they think proper, may adjourn the hearing thereof to the next general or quarter sessions of the peace, to be held for the county, riding, division, city or place in which the cause of complaint shall have arisen; and shall and may also award such costs to either of the parties, as they shall judge reasonable and proper; and all such determinations of the said Justices shall be final, binding and conclusive upon all parties, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

22. And be it further Enacted, That if any person or persons shall be summoned as a witness or witnesses, to give evidence before any Justice or Justices of the peace, touching any of the matters contained in any information or complaint for any offence against this Act, either on the part of the prosecutor or of the person or persons accused, and shall neglect or refuse to appear at the time and place for that purpose appointed, after having been paid or tendered a reasonable sum for his, her or their costs and expenses, without a reasonable excuse for his, her or their neglect or refusal (such excuse to be allowed by such Justice or Justices); or appearing, shall refuse to be examined on oath or affirmation (as the case may be) and to give evidence before such Justice or Justices, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Forty shillings to be levied and recovered in manner by this Act directed.

23. And be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be deemed or construed to extend, to repeal any form

Act or Acts of Parliament, relating to the Preservation, or to the Sale or Purchase, of Game; save and except so much and such parts thereof as are by this Act expressly varied, altered or repealed.

24. And be it further Enacted, That no order, judgment or other proceeding made, touching or concerning the conviction of any offender or offenders against this Act, shall be quashed or vacated for want of form only, or be removed by writ of Certiorari, or by any other writ or process whatsoever, into any of His Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, any law, statute or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, unless the party or parties against whom such conviction shall be made, shall, before the allowance of such Certiorari or other writ or process, become bound to the person or persons prosecuting the same, in the sum of One hundred pounds with Two sufficient sureties, with condition to pay unto the prosecutor or prosecutors within Ten days after such conviction confirmed, or a Proceudo granted, their full costs and charges (to be ascertained upon oath or affirmation) and to prosecute such suit with effect, and to pay the penalties due for such conviction; and in default of entering into such bond or security, it shall be lawful for the said Justice or Justices, or others, to proceed for the due execution of such conviction, in such manner as if no Certiorari had been awarded.

25. Provided always, and be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall affect, or be construed to injure or affect, the Rights now possessed, by law, by lords and ladies of manors, lordships or royalties, (other than and except such as are hereinbefore mentioned, or intended to be affected) or the Rights of owners of free warren or free chase.

26. And be it further Enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to those parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland and Ireland.

There, Sir; there is your Bill, "as amended by the Committee;" that is to say, this Bill is the result of long deliberation in Mr. Robinson's wise House! Let us see the progress of this Bill: *first*, it was the fruit of the intellectual faculties of Mr. STUART WORTLEY, a member for the great county of York and a stanch and distinguished enemy of reform; *second*, it must have been shown to some of the wisest of the House, and must have received their approbation; *third*, a motion was made in the House (by this stanch enemy of reform) for leave to bring in the Bill, and, upon that occasion, he described what the Bill would be; *fourth*, the Bill was brought in and read a first time; *fifth*, a motion was made to read it a second time, and, after a debate, this motion was *carried by a very large majority* of the House of Mr. Frederick Robinson; *sixth*, after several days for private conversation and inquiry, the House *resolved* itself into a *Committee* (O, dear! *resolved* itself), in order to apply to the subject the fruits of all its reflections. Here, in Committee; that is to say, in most solemn council, and intense thought; here sat Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON'S House, reading, re-reading; thinking, re-thinking; deliberating, re-deliberating, the members engaged for hours upon hours in interchange of cogitations. After all this, out comes the Bill, "as amended by the Committee." And, if the gods above, or the things beneath, ever saw the equal of it, I'll suffer myself to be the companion of the latter to all eternity!

It may excite surprise that I should waste even a single word upon a thing that never can pass;

or, if it pass, never can be carried into effect. More surprising then, it may reasonably seem, that I should occupy so large a space by an insertion of the whole of the Bill. But, Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON has challenged us forth. He eulogized his House, and his House has cheered him in return. That might pass; but he has had the sauciness, the true Pittite sauciness, to reproach us Reformers with having wished to put an end to works like those of CASTLE-REAGH and LOPEZ. He has had the sauciness to cite even a respite from national destruction as a proof of the wisdom of his House. I, therefore, put upon record, far more imperishable than the name of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, this undeniable proof of the wisdom of this said House.

It is to this House, this House that Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON says is so wise, and so much better than a reformed House would be; it is to this House that the nation owes the present Game Laws. The laws passed within the last thirty years have done all the mischief; they have caused one third part of the prisoners in all the gaols to consist of poachers; they have filled the country with affrays and bloodshed. Every one of these laws originated in this famous House. At last, to such a pass things have come, in consequence of the measures which the House in its "wisdom" have adopted, that the game preservers themselves have come forward to declare that the thing can go on thus no longer.

And yet, Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON insists, that we calumniated and vilified this same famous House! At any rate, here we have a document which this fa-

mous House has just caused to be printed. Here we have this amended Bill, with Clause D introduced; and that Clause D, as long as it shall be remembered, will be quite sufficient as a characterizer of this House.

The Bill never will be suffered to pass by the Lords in its present shape. That is a thing impossible: but I beseech the public, and especially those who heard the praising and the cheering of Mr. ROBINSON in his House, to read Clause 2; then to read Clause D; then to read Clause 5, where they will see the rabbits run away, and the widgeons fly away; and then to read Clause 6, where they will see them come running and flying back again. But, good God Almighty! to think of making things private property; of vesting the property in certain owners; and, after that, not letting them enjoy the property; but leaving it, in reality, in the state of no property at all!

However, we must have this Bill in another shape, even before it quits the famous House of Mr. ROBINSON; and in that new shape, my readers shall see it; for, Mr. ROBINSON *having dared* us to it, we will follow his House step by step, throughout this one transaction, at any rate.

It was not my intention, at first, to address myself to Mr. ROBINSON's eulogized House, upon this subject; but, being in Sussex last week, and hearing what the farmers in that county had to say upon the subject, I could not refrain from sending up the short Petition, which was presented on Tuesday night, by Mr. JAMES, the Member for Carlisle. And a copy of which Petition, I insert here.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

THE PETITION OF WILLIAM COBBETT

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT there is, in the county of Sussex, a chain of lands, called forests, extending, with scarcely any interruption, from the neighbourhood of Rye, on the borders of Kent, to that of Petersfield in Hampshire; that these forests, which thus run the whole length of the county, are, upon an average, equal in width to a third part of the county; that the farms on the borders, or in the interior parts of these forests, consist, on average, of about one sixth part of arable and meadow land, two sixth parts of underwood, and three sixth parts of heath and scrubby coppice, generally called *forest land*; that these farms are, in general, rented by men of very moderate pecuniary means, who mix with their farming, charcoal-making, hoop-making, and the like; that a large portion of the produce of these farms consist of rabbits, which abound exceedingly throughout the whole of these forests; that it is the invariable practice of the farmers to have a number of rabbit-traps constantly set on their farms; that the rabbits yield a considerable part (perhaps a full third) of all the meat expended in the farm-houses in this part of England; that, besides this, the farmer looks to the rabbits (which he sells to the higglers who supply the London market) for a part of the means of paying his rent, tithe and taxes; that when a farm is taken in these parts, the tenant counts much more upon rabbits than he does upon sheep; and that, without full power to take, kill, and consume or sell the rabbits, and to use nets and traps in order to catch them, no man can pay either rent or rates upon one of these farms, and, indeed, cannot live upon it at all, seeing that, unless the rabbits be kept down, no corn or underwoods can be grown.

■ That a Bill now before your Ho-

nourable House, will, if it become a law, totally ruin this whole body of farmers; that that Bill proposes to violate all existing laws; that it proposes to take from these farmers, and to give to the landlords, the right to kill and use and sell the rabbits; that, in cases where the ownership of the land is in the occupier, he must, nevertheless, be ruined, unless he be a man of great estate, seeing, that none can use nets or traps but a game-keeper; seeing that none but men of great estate are to have power to appoint gamekeepers; and seeing, that, unless the farmer can freely use nets and traps to catch rabbits, his land, in the parts above-mentioned, must be overrun, and he can grow no corn, no underwood, and cannot turn the rabbits to account.

That your Petitioner's reluctance to take up any portion of the precious time of your Honourable House, would naturally suggest to him that it is *impossible for such a Bill to pass*; but, that experience has taught your humble Petitioner to listen with great caution to such suggestions; and, that, besides, he can see no reason to conclude, that a Bill, which has been not only received, but read a second time by your Honourable House, may not also be passed by that same House.

That your Petitioner, therefore, prays that your Honourable House will not pass the aforesaid Bill; and that, believing as he sincerely does, that a Bill so unjust and revolutionary never could have been presented to a reformed House of Commons, he most humbly prays, that your Honourable House may be speedily and radically reformed.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

WM. COBBETT.

It is reported, in the newspapers, that when this Petition was presented, you observed that if the Petitioner would read the Bill, he would find that the Bill *did not make rabbits Game*. This amended Bill does not, indeed,

make rabbits Game; but, as Mr. JAMES observed, the first Bill made them Game; and, besides, the Petition complained of the *violation of leases* which the Bill contemplates, which it so clearly expresses in Clause 3; and which clause is fully retained (as far as relates to Game, with the exception only of cases wherein there is an express letting of the Game to the tenant. The case is this: Suppose me to hold a farm of yours by lease, for twenty-one years or under; or suppose me to hold it as tenant at will. Suppose the lease to say nothing at all about Game. Suppose me to be qualified by law to kill Game. I hunt and shoot, of course, upon the land that I rent, and I do not suffer you or your friends or servants to sport upon my land, unless I grant it to you as a favour. But what does your Bill do? Why, Clause 2 of your *amended* Bill makes the Game property; gives the property to you instead of to me; takes from me the right of killing or pursuing this property; Clause 3 enables you to come upon my land in despite of me, by yourself, and your servants, and even to let my Game out on lease to another man; and to authorize that other man to come upon my land and to bring others upon my land, to kill and to pursue the Game, and, in short, it enables you to make another man joint tenant with me upon this farm, which I have rented for myself; nay, by Clauses 6 and 7 of this *amended* Bill, of this Bill as amended by a Committee of the House, and of Mr. ROBINSON'S House, mind, illuminated and ornamented as it is, with Lord Johns and

Lord Williams; by Clauses 6 and 7 of this *amended* Bill, you can seize me, in one of the fields that I rent of you, if I, have with me either dog or gun, for the purpose of taking or killing or pursuing hare, rabbit, pheasant, partridge, grouse, black game, heath and moor game, bustard, woodcock, snipe, quail, land-rail, wild duck, teal, or widgeon: now, *mark me!* mark me, I say, if I be found with dog, gun, net, or other snare for the taking of any of these other animals; if I be found thus in one of the fields that I rent of you; if I be found thus, though I be qualified to kill game of all sorts; if I be found thus, I say, though my lease has reserved nothing to you; if I be found thus, the 6th clause of your Bill, as AMENDED by the celebrated House, will send me three months to the House of Correction, there to be kept, during that time, at HARD LABOUR; and this, too, by the sentence possibly of yourself, as we saw in the case of Mr. DELLER; for the sentence may be passed by any justice of the peace upon the oath of one witness.

Oh! Glorious Revolution!—Happy Constitution, in Church and State! Oh! Envy of surrounding nations and admiration of the world! Will not all the world exclaim thus, if this Bill pass, as amended by Committee! Here is a farmer seized as a *trespasser*, in one of the fields that he rents! He holds the farm by a lease that says nothing about rabbits or quails; and if his carter see him with dog or gun pursuing a rabbit upon that farm, the carter may give information against him, and if he refuse to pay the penalty, any justice of the peace can send

him to hard labour for three months.

If the newspaper report be correct, then, pray, Sir, what did you mean by saying, in answer to my Petition, that rabbits were not made Game by the amended Bill? What did you mean by that, Sir? I should like monstrously to know what you meant by it. I know that Clause D shuts rabbits out from being Game; but I know that Clause 2 makes rabbits the Landlord's property, and that Clause 6 sends the farmer three months to the Treadmill, if he attempts to kill or pursue that property, upon the land that he rents, though (hear it ye vilifiers of Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON'S Parliament!) though, I say, the farmer's lease gives the rabbits to the farmer!

The newspapers report, that Mr. JERRY CURTEIS said, in a sort of answer to my Petition, that "so far as regarded the rabbits in the County of Sussex, it would be a great benefit to the farmers if they were all destroyed." I differ in opinion from Mr. JERRY CURTEIS; and Mr. JERRY does not know the state of the forest farmers in Sussex much above a thousandth part as well as I do. However, admit JERRY's opinion to be correct, what answer does it form to my Petition? I complain that the Bill would take the rabbits from the farmers, and thereby violate their leases. I complain that if the farmers be not allowed to kill the rabbits, in order to keep them down, to a certain extent, they can grow neither corn nor underwood. What answer, therefore, again I say, does JERRY's observation form to my Petition?

Did not JERRY see, that, if the destruction of the rabbits were a good thing in Sussex, that the amended Bill was a measure certain to be ruinous to the Sussex farmers? However, I will waste no more time upon the subject at this sitting. I shall see what another week will produce. Let the public observe, however, that the amended Bill proves not one single objection to the original Bill. In short, there will be no Act come out of this thing: it is all confusion, all contradiction, anarchy and uproar. There wants, Sir, not an additional Game Law, but a great deal of retracing of steps: a new Game Code, in short, that would place things in somewhat the same state that they were in before the late "good Old King" came to the Throne; or, at least, before the "heaven-born Minister" scaled the walls of power. There wants, Sir, no revolutionary measure like this; no abolishing of privileges, which are, in fact, property; there wants no revolutionary law to take away the privileges of the land, and offer them as a sacrifice to the Jews; there wants no transportation for night sporting; there wants no violation of leases; but, Sir, there does want a clear-headed man, exceedingly well versed in all country affairs, possessing a thorough knowledge of all the passions, and interests, and motives which come into play in this case, and being able to draw up an Act in such a way as for it to be clearly understood by every man of plain and sound understanding. There wants, above all things, real, and not sham, humanity, to be consulted in the framing of such a code; and not that rascally, that

scoundrelly species of "*humanity*," which sighs and whines on account of the poor Blacks, and of those venerable old dames, the Witches, while it is wholly unmoved by the shedding of human blood, for the sake of preserving the blood of a hare!

These are the things that are wanted, Sir; and whether we shall find them or not, in Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON'S Parliament, I must leave the public to judge. In the meanwhile, wishing you well through Clause 6; wishing you, indeed, well through the whole Bill, but especially through Clause 6, taken in conjunction with Clause 2, and Clause D: in short, wishing you well through the whole,

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

WM. COBBETT.

THE TURNPIKE DISPUTE.

THE following article, which has been already published in the Morning Chronicle and some other newspapers, will give my readers some idea of the extent of the late *Turnpike Extortions*. They seem to have prevailed all over the country; and, in most cases, favoured, and indeed caused, by the misconduct of the *Trustees* and their *Clerks*, the whole of whom ought to be indicted at the *Assizes*, or brought, by motion, before the Court of *King's Bench*. And there are some saucy attorneys in Kent (who have abused me and Sir Richard Birnie) who want to be hauled over the coals, and some pretty hot coals, too. Let them take care; for if I find them, when I go into Kent again, still in the commission of an audacious

defiance of the law, I will work them well, and teach them that ignorance ought at least to keep a civil tongue in its head. As to the gentlemen, or squire trustees, they will, in the language of HOLME SUMNER, tell us, I suppose, that they are "*unpaid*," and that, if we "*show them up*," they "*will not take the trouble of their office upon them*" Curious this: who ever asked them to do it? They always ask for, eagerly seek these offices; they never quit them if they can avoid it: and yet, they would persuade us, that they take "*the trouble*" purely for the people's good! And, on this ground, they and their clerks also, and all their understrappers are to commit, are they, all sorts of violations of the law; are openly to set the law at defiance, and are to wrong and insult the people with impunity! And all this because they are not paid. The truth is, they are paid, and well paid, too. What they do not "*get in meal they get in malt*," as the old saying is. But, at any rate, if the want of payment is to be a justification for all sorts of illegal conduct, for all sorts of abuses of power, for every thing that is the reverse of justice; if this be the case, for mercy's sake let us have paid magistrates, and paid trustees of turnpike roads! For my part, I am resolved to tackle some of these "*unpaid*" gentry; and I hereby give notice to Mr. R. WHITE of Gondhurst, and to Messrs. J. N. and G. DUDLOW of Town Malling, that I will, at the next Assizes, indict the trustees to whom the said WHITE and DUDLOWS are clerks, if I find them, next week, in the same open and impudent defiance of the law that I found them in last week.—

The following article will inform my readers relative to some late movements, and of some that are about to take place.

"Our readers will remember that, in October last, certain convictions took place before Sir Richard Birnie, in consequence of extortions by Toll-collectors on the Kensington Turnpike-road. Our readers will also recollect, that those convictions took place, in consequence of complaints made by Mr. Cobbett. We supposed at the time, that those proceedings at Bow-street, would have had a very widely extended effect, because we could easily conceive that so profitable an abuse was not confined to the Kensington-road. Indeed, we knew that all the gates, or nearly all, within thirty or forty miles of London, were in the hands of the same set of lessees, and it followed as a matter of course, that the practices going on upon the Kensington-road, were going on upon other roads. It appears that this was the case *throughout the whole of the County of Kent*, without, as we have said, a single exception. At Rye, Winchelsea, and at the towns in Kent, nearest to the eastern points of Sussex, the toll-keepers appear to have been peculiarly impudent. After the decision by Sir Richard Birnie at Bow-street, and after the publication and circulation of that decision, some of the one-horse cart carriers in the vicinage of the towns just spoken of, made formal complaint to the Magistrates, at their Petty Sessions, at the town of Cranbrook, in Kent. It was not, we understand, without some difficulty, that a complainant got a hearing at all; and, when he did get a hearing, his complaint was dismissed, not only without his obtaining any redress, but with the poor fellow having to pay *eight shillings and sixpence costs*, besides the loss of two days' work. This, our readers will please to observe, took place *long after Sir Richard Birnie's decision at Bow-street*! This decision at Cranbrook

gave new courage to the extortioners and, accordingly, they proceeded on in their former course. Not only proceeded they with their extortions, but they now taunted the poor carriers with the failure of their application. They said all manner of impudent things; and, amongst the rest, following the example of an insolent Attorney in those parts, they said, that "*Cobbett was a fool, and that Birnie did not know the law.*" An account of this impudence at last reached the ears of Mr. Cobben. He, accordingly, went down into the neighbourhood, last week; and, having made the necessary preliminary inquiries, went on Saturday last, first to Mr. Moneypenny, a Justice of the Peace, at Rolvenden, and next to Mr. Stileman, a Justice of the Peace at Winchelsea. These gentlemen are Magistrates for the two separate districts, within which the most impudent of the toll-collectors are stationed. To these Magistrates Mr. C. made application for summonses, agreeably to the Act. He applied for summonses against the toll-collectors of several gates. The parties will be summoned to appear, some of them at the town of Cranbrook, on the *first* of April; and the others at the town of Battle, on the *thirteenth* of April. Mr. Cobbett, will, we understand, go down to those places, on the days just mentioned; and the result will show the people of Kent and Sussex, whether it be true, that he is a fool, and that Birnie does not know the law. It is a curious fact, that the lessee of the Kensington-road, who is also the lessee of the Maidstone and Wrotham-road, sent down into Kent, and had the complained-of toll taken off there; and this, too, the reader will please to observe, before Sir Richard Birnie made his decision. So that, at the very moment that his advocate, Mr. Law, was contending that the toll was just, in *Middlesex*, he himself had sent down to take off that very toll in *Kent*. There needs nothing more than this to show a conscious-

ness of having been doing that which was unlawful. And yet, as our readers will perceive, it was long after this toll was taken off at Maidstone, and from Maidstone a great part of the way to London; it was long after this that the Magistrates at Cranbrook determined, that it was lawful to take this same toll on the roads for many miles in East Kent."

STRAW BONNETS.

ON Tuesday last there was an exhibition of English Bonnets at the Rooms of the Society of Arts at the Adelphi. The Committee who sat upon the business, awarded premiums and bounties to several of the persons who had produced the Bonnets. There were some specimens from Ireland and Scotland. Two Gentlemen who deal largely in Leghorn Bonnets, were present to assist the Committee with their judgment. Of one bonnet their opinion was this: "That it was as good as Leghorn of the same degree of fineness; and that it was, in point of fineness, equal to the average of Leghorn."

Nothing can be more decisive. This decision is complete. These Gentlemen said, also, that they thought that *ladies would take bonnets like this for Leghorn!* That is enough. They will have them, then, under one name or the other. The public will please to observe, that this bonnet was made of the *grass of the crested dog's tail*. The Gentlemen pronounced this bonnet to be worth, in the shops, thirty-six shillings. Another, which was also made of the crested dog's tail, they pronounced to be worth two guineas, in the shops. I dare say that there are scores of persons, who, if they

had been duly apprized of the time of presenting specimens, would have sent them up.

The Society will, I dare say, be very glad to receive any specimens before the time of their meeting in May. They cannot, I understand, give premiums for any specimens now presented; but, in cases of peculiar merit, they may make some acknowledgement, perhaps; and, at any rate, they have it in their power to put the names of the parties upon their list.

The public need not be told how much pleasure I derive from the now certain success of this great national undertaking; but I know of no circumstance that has gratified me so much as this; namely, that all the parties, who have sent letters or other written papers with their bonnets, have stated in the most distinct and unequivocal terms, that that which they have done, they have done solely in consequence of having read "Mr. Cobbett's little book called COTTAGE ECONOMY." What a difference between the *race that write* and the *race that plat*. Not less than the difference between the gall of the ink and the milk of the grass. It is now about eight-and-twenty years since I began to write for the Press; the vile race that write have been robbing me all the time. Robbing with attempt to murder, too; for, I could, if I had the time, find hundreds of instances, in which the ruffians stole my thoughts, stole my facts, stole my arguments, stole my words, and, therewith, dressed out an essay; and have, before they have finished that essay, heaped upon me the basest of calumnies. There is a ruffian

in Dublin, who, in defiance of the law, regularly pirates my Register weekly; and as regularly pours out blackguard abuse upon its author. It is well known to every reading man in England, that, more than sixteen years ago, I not only asserted, but proved, that the Pitt Sinking Fund *had no tendency to pay off the Debt*. This proposition was most elaborately dwelt on, and most clearly established in *PAPER AGAINST GOLD*, which was first published in the Register in 1810 and 1811; which was, in 1812, published in two volumes, octavo; which was, in 1817, republished in octavo, and in stereotype; which has undergone, since that time, several new editions, from the same stereotype; of which work, in short, more, I believe, than FORTY THOUSAND copies have upon the whole been sold. What, then, will the race that plat think of the Scotch Editor of the Morning Chronicle, who, the other day, in speaking of the Pitt Sinking Fund, observed with all the savoury-like coolness imaginable: "It is truly curious, that the inefficiency of this Sinking Fund for paying off the Debt, should never have been seen by any one till it was pointed out by a SCOTCH Schoolmaster."

Talk of *Irish brass*! Give me *Scotch brass*, if I am to have something too hardened for the devil himself to make blush. This Scotch Schoolmaster is called Doctor HAMILTON, I believe; and I do not know that he is not a very worthy man, and that he has not written a very worthy book. His book may contain proofs of much greater ability than I may

possess; but, I thought upon the matter, and wrote upon the matter, and thirty thousand copies of my work were circulated before he wrote upon the matter. Twenty years ago I insisted on it that the Sinking Fund of PITT was a humbug. Sixteen years ago I most fully proved it in the Register; but it is twelve years since I have been selling a book upon the subject. A great part of that book consists of matter, written expressly for the purpose of proving to the nation, that the PITT Sinking Fund had no tendency to lessen the National Debt. And after all this, here is a Scotchman writing in London, who has the impudence to tell the people of England, that this idea never had an existence till it was engendered in the enlightened mind of a Scotch Schoolmaster. The Scotch are, in general, very good fellows; but they hang together like burs, through thick and through thin: they think it no immorality to lie, and even to steal (whether Essays on Political Economy, or Exotic Plants), if the object be the transfer of merit from any other nation to the Scotch. No matter what the commodity. The BANKSIA GRANDIS, the PAPER against GOLD, or the INVINCIBLE STANDARD! No matter who is to be robbed, so that the thing stolen be given to a Scotchman, or to a band of Scotchmen; and really, when I think of the act of shameful pillage committed upon poor Lutz, who took the Invincible Standard, I cannot but contrast the conduct of those who were guilty of that act, with the conduct of Mr. MUIR, who writes to the Society of Arts from Greenock in Scotland, and tells

the Society, that in his neighbourhood, they owe it to Mr. Cobbett's little Book, that *one thousand five hundred* women and girls are now in employment, who would, otherwise, have no employment.

The race that plat, then, for me; for, even a Scotchman can be candid, when he is connected with that race.

People should recollect, that the time for sowing *Spring Wheat* is now arrived. It can be sowed as long as Barley is sowed, and in the same manner, but, perhaps, the earlier the better. Those Gentlemen that have written to me for seed shall have it sent in a few days.

AMERICAN APPLE AND PEAR GRAFFS.

A PRETTY large cargo of these things have arrived at Liverpool. The cargo contains some of all the sorts which I had last year, and the following ones besides. I have not time now to insert the whole of the list. I shall do this next week. The following descriptions are, in part, taken by my Correspondent, from Cox's Account of American Fruit Trees, and in part written by himself.—I shall make PACKETS to contain some cuttings of every sort of Apple and Pear. There will be about twenty sorts in all. And I shall put into each packet fifty cuttings, and a small quantity of the seeds or pips of apples imported from America, along with these Graffs. I imported some Apple Seeds last year, and have got about two thousand plants

from them. I do not know that seedlings from American seed will be better than seedlings from our seed; but I think it likely that they may be better; and I know that the thing is worth trying.—The season for grafting will be here soon. Those Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to have the Graffs, will please to write to No. 183, Fleet-street (*paying the postage of their letters*), without loss of time. Grafting with these Graffs may be carried on until the tenth of May; but the sooner the graffs are in the possession of the parties the better. The Graffs will be done up as they were last year, covered first with hay and then with coarse cloth, sewed up and properly directed. The fifty Apple Cuttings, together with the Apple Pips, will be a *sovereign*. Last year I put but twenty in the packet, and but eight sorts, now there will be about twenty sorts and fifty cuttings. I expect the Graffs to arrive in London in about seven or eight days' time. Gentlemen should observe, that where they have not young stocks, they may put the Graffs upon *any Apple Trees*; and, indeed, this is the quickest way to get apples.

THE BELLFLOWER is a large beautiful and excellent apple for the dessert and for cooking. It is of a pale but bright yellow colour; the cheek next the sun has sometimes a blush, but more frequently is without any red. The form is oblong, somewhat pointed at the blossom end; the ends are deeply indented. The flesh is rich, juicy, tender, and sprightly; it ripens late in October, and keeps well till February. From its beauty and excellence, it is the most popular apple in Philadelphia.

market. The tree grows very large and spreading; it should be trimmed high, or the limbs will touch the ground when in full bearing.

THE BARRACK APPLE (for Cider) takes its name from the circumstance of the original trees having sprung up alongside of a barrack. It grows now on the farm of a Mr. SQUIRE, South Orange, New Jersey, who has planted out a pretty large orchard, the young trees of which are all engrafted from this excellent tree. The few grafts that I have of this sort, I bought of Mr. Squire; he cut them from the *original tree*. I could not induce him to cut me any more; he would not cut his young trees on *any account*. The apple is smallish, about the size of a hen's egg, or less; oblong form; red colour; rather more *sweet* than sour. Most excellent for Cider, for which purpose only it is cultivated; mixed half and half with the Hanison, the Cider is inferior to none in the world. So says Mr. Squire.

THE CAMPFIELD (for Cider) or **NEWARK SWEETING**, is next in reputation as a cider fruit to the *Hanison*, and it is usually mixed with that apple in equal parts, when ground. The size is middling, the skin smooth, and with small indistinct yellow spots. The side from the sun, a greenish yellow. The flesh is white, firm, sweet and rich. The form is round, flatted, and somewhat sunk at the ends. The cider is very strong and highly flavoured, yielding fourteen quarts of spirit from a barrel. The tree grows vigorously, and is uncommonly fruitful.

THE CONGRESS APPLE is of about a pound weight. Greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red toward the sun, a little tapering to the crown, deeply indented at the end, and has a short stalk. It is a fine, tart, juicy apple, good for cooking and for dessert, excellent for *drying*, ripe in September, keeps well till New Year. The grafts of this that I have sent, are from the original tree, therefore a great number of grafts, I should suppose, cannot be obtained until the lapse of some years at least.

DOCTOR APPLE is a very large, fair and beautiful apple. The form is rather flat; the skin smooth, with a yellow ground, clouded and streaked with shades of red, with a few dark spots or clouds. The stem is very short, and both ends deeply indented. The flesh is tender, juicy, and highly flavoured, remarkably breaking; it ripens in October, and keeps well for several months.

Hanison, (for Cider). This is the most celebrated of the cider-apples of Newark in New Jersey; it is cultivated in high perfection, and to great extent in that neighbourhood, particularly on the Orange Mountain. The shape rather long, and pointed toward the crown; the stalk long, hence it is often called the Long Stem. The ends are deeply hollowed; the skin is yellow, with many small but distinct black spots, which give a roughness to the touch. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm, and tough; the taste pleasant and sprightly, but rather dry. It produces a high coloured, rich, and *sweet* cider, of great strength, commanding a high price at New York, frequently ten dollars and

upwards, *per* barrel, when fine for bottling. The trees are certain bearers; the apples fall about the first of November; they are below the middle size, remarkably free from rot, and will keep well. Ten bushels are required for a barrel of cider. One barrel will produce 14 quarts of spirit. One tree of this kind, in the year 1817, in an orchard in Essex County, produced upwards of 100 bushels, 87 of which were gathered when full ripe, the others were fallen fruit, carefully measured to ascertain the quantity.

PENNOCK, a very large, fair, red apple, much admired as an early winter fruit. The form is singular. When standing on its end, the axis of the fruit inclines twelve or fifteen degrees from the perpendicular line. The shape varies, but is generally flat. The skin a deep red, with small indistinct streaks of dull yellow and small black clouds, and light spots on the side next the sun. The flesh is pale yellow, rich, tender, juicy, and sweet; keeps well. The tree grows large and regular, spreading finely, with great beauty. It is a great and constant bearer. The apples command a high price in Philadelphia market.

POUND SWEETING is about the colour of the *Doctor*. The ground of a deeper yellow than the *Doctor*; it is also larger. It ripens early; is **VERY SWEET**. It is used to make apple sauce, (or apple butter, as the people call it,) for which purpose it is most excellent, as it requires no sugar; it is of course good for baking. In the neighbourhood of Yankees, they call it the baking apple. It sometimes weighs a pound.

RED STRIPE (for Cider.) The fruit is rather small, the form oblong, flattened at the ends. The stem and crown both sunk; the skin is red, faintly streaked, and spotted with yellow. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm and dry, it hangs late, and requires to be matured by housing, to make the finest Cider. The character of the Cider, when properly made, is very high both for strength and flavour. The apple keeps well through the winter, and is much esteemed as an excellent kitchen fruit in the latter part of the winter. This tree is of a handsome regular growth, and a great bearer; the opinion of dealers is, that this Cider is difficult to fine fit for bottling, when perfectly clear, amongst our first finest liquors.

TENDER SWEETING (for Cider). Green, pretty good size, good for cooking, requires no sugar, makes good apple butter, and is good for Cider. It is very tender, almost as tender as a peach. Keeps well till Christmas.

NEW JERSEY SEEK-NO-FURTHER, is a red apple, of a pretty good size, of a very fine flavour.

[I must complete the list in my next.]

SEEDS,

Sold at No. 183, Fleet-Street.

I HAVE some Swedish Turnip Seed, sowed under my own direction, and from plants of my own selecting, in Hampshire. I will pledge myself for its being as good as it can possibly be. I have some Mangel Wurzel Seed, grown by

a man on whom I can place perfect reliance; I sell the former at fifteen-pence a pound for any quantity under ten pounds, and at a shilling a pound for any larger quantity. The Mangel Wurzel Seed at eighteen-pence a pound for ten pounds, or any quantity above it; and two shillings a pound for any quantity smaller than ten pounds. If I send to the Country, I shall send in linen bags, besides a bag of paper. The linen bags will be sewed up; and I shall charge nothing for the bags or for the booking at the coach-office.

Also, early York Cabbage Seed.—Sugar-loaf Cabbage.

(From America.)—Fine Melon Seed.—Pumpkin Seed.—Early Indian Corn.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BYRNE.

Mr. Bell	- - -	£1	0	0
Homo	- - -	2	0	0
Lewes Flanigan, Esq.	5	0	0	
Mr. Cobbett	- - -	1	0	0
Crispin	- - -	0	2	6
Thomas Hardy	- - -	0	10	0
C. W., Maidstone	- - -	0	10	0
Bell's Life in London	2	0	0	
J. B.	- - -	1	0	0
J. G. D.	- - -	1	0	0
R. B.	- - -	0	10	0
E. D. Esq.	- - -	2	0	0
Z.	- - -	0	10	0

Mr. Harmer	- -	£2	2	0
A Lover of Fair Play	1	1	0	
George Fordham	- 1	0	0	
H. P.	- - - -	1	0	0
R. L.	- - - -	1	0	0
G. H.	- - - -	0	10	0
E. H.	- - - -	0	10	0
H.	- - - -	2	0	0

This day is published, Price 2s. 6d.
Boards,

A RIDE of Eight Hundred Miles in FRANCE; containing a Sketch of the Face of the Country, of its Rural Economy, of the Towns and Villages, of Manufactures and Trade, and of such of the Manners and Customs as materially differ from those of England: ALSO, an Account of the Prices of Land, House, Fuel, Food, Raiment, Labour, and other Things, in different parts of the Country; the design being to exhibit a true picture of the present State of the People of France. To which is added, a General View of the Finances of the Kingdom.

By JAMES PAUL COBBETT,

STUDENT OF LINCOLN'S INN.

Published by C. Clement, No. 183,
Fleet-street.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 13th March.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	65	7	
Rye	44	0	
Barley	36	10	
Oats	25	8	
Beans	41	3	
Peas	30	4	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 13th March.

Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat.. 6,008 for 20,609	1	7	Average, 68	7	
Barley 2,042 ... 3,991	3	1	..... 39	1	
Oats.. 12,141 ... 16,622	3	2	..... 27	4	
Rye..... 50 103	5	0	..... 41	3	
Beans .. 1,449 ... 2,906	19	2	..... 40	1	
Peas.... 884 ... 1,806	5	2	..... 40	10	

Friday, March 19.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain this week have been liberal. Wheat sells very heavily and is 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower than on Monday last. Barley is unsaleable, although offered at 1s. to 2s. per quarter reduction from Monday's terms. Beans sell heavily. Peas are rather lower. Oats have fallen in value 1s. to 2s. per quarter since Monday last, but at the close of the market, a considerable clearance was made at this reduction.

Monday, March 22.—The arrivals of all kinds of Grain last week were particularly good, and this morning there are fair quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Peas, fresh up from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk. There are also several more vessels fresh in from the North with Oats. Since last Monday, the Wheat trade has been in an excessively dull state, and the prices have declined full 2s. per quarter, notwithstanding some shipping orders.

Our distillers at present purchase no Barley, and the demand for Malting is only limited, but the trade is extremely dull, and prices have given way since this day se'n-night full 2s. per quarter. Beans are declined 1s. per quarter. White and Grey Peas are also reduced 1s. per quarter. The Oat market continues to be overdone with quantity, and the prices have declined during last week full 2s. per quarter, with many parcels left on hand unsold. Flour is at length fallen 5s. per sack.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	64s. to 72s.
— white, (old)	50s. — 78s.
— red, (new)	44s. — 50s.
— fine	52s. — 56s.
— superfine	58s. — 64s.
— white, (new)	50s. — 54s.
— fine	55s. — 63s.
— superfine	66s. — 69s.
Flour, per sack	55s. — 60s.
— Seconds	50s. — 55s.
— North Country	46s. — 50s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 11d. by the full-priced Bakers.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From March 15 to March 20, both inclusive.

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	....	....	....	830	....	....
Aldbrough	895	2730	28	15	586	....
Alemouth .....	....	....	....	820	....	....
Banff .....	....	....	....	244	....	....
Berwick .....	....	....	....	2049	....	100
Boston	120	....	....	6240	....	....
Bideford .....	....	....	....	420	....	....
Bridlington	160	....	....	190	....	....
Clay .....	....	....	3	....	....	300
Dundee	50	....	....	....	....	....
Colchester	593	322	1160	36	208	998
Harwich	424	274	1265	10	121	960
Leigh	1164	309	....	185	579	54
Maldon	1023	71	134	223	890	1555
Gainsbro' .....	....	....	....	404	....	220
Hastings	72	37	....	26	13	25
Hull .....	....	....	....	650	....	....
Inverness	20	....	1913	....	10	632
Ipswich	90	220	175	424	859	1870
Kent	2708	618	....	580	....	....
Louth .....	....	122	50	100	....	4
Lyme .....	....	1065	858	....	....	49
Lynn	58	....	....	600	....	....
Newcastle	50	....	....	....	10	470
Newhaven .....	....	20	....	....	....	104
Newport .....	....	120	57	....	....	....
Poole .....	....	20	....	....	....	....
Plymouth .....	....	170	....	....	....	66
Ye	18	....	....	....	....	13
Scarborough .....	....	....	....	805	....	290
Stockton .....	....	....	....	365	....	....
Southwold	300	255	....	....	....	120
Wells	15	60	....	....	....	....
Weymouth .....	....	739	100	172	....	10
Wisbeach .....	....	....	....	1704	....	....
Whitby .....	....	....	....	620	....	....
Woodbridge	251	1563	420	16	114	639
Yarmouth	80	403	2139	74	....	3331
Cork	120	40	....	2395	....	24
Dublin .....	....	....	....	885	....	....
Waterford	9	....	....	3560	....	140
Youghall .....	....	....	....	1895	....	40
Total	8220	9158	8302	26037	3390	12010

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, — ; Pease, 1937 ; Tares, 177 ; Linseed, 32 ; Rapeseed, 50 ;

Brank, 240 ; Mustard, 11 ; Flax, — ; and Seeds, 577 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	60	102
— white, ditto.. ditto ..	57	88
— red English, ditto ..	68	100
— white, ditto.. ditto ..	62	86
Rye Grass	per qr...	26 48
Turnip, new, white.. per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto..	9	11
Mustard, white	ditto..	7 11
— brown..... ditto..	8	14
Carraway	per cwt	50 52
Coriander..... ditto ..	10	13
Sanfoin.....	per qr...	30 42
Trefoil.....	per cwt	24 32
Ribgrass	ditto ..	35 54
Canary, common ..	per qr...	38 40
— fine	ditto ..	42 52
Tares	per bush.	6 8
Hempseed	per qr...	40 45
Linseed for crushing		
— Foreign	ditto ..	32 42
— fine English		
— for sowing	ditto ..	42 50
Rapeseed, 25l. to 27l. per last.		
Linseed Oil Cake, 11l. per 1000		
Foreign ditto, 6l. 10s. per ton.		
Rapé Cake, 7l.		

Monday, March 22.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 781 firkins of Butter, and 3,570 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign ports, 2,365 casks of Butter.

City, 24 March 1824.

BACON.

A good deal of Bacon is now coming in; and as no profit can be made by drying it off for immediate consumption, those who buy for their own trade are reluctant to give the present prices. But the speculators are very busy, and seem determined, if they can do no good for themselves, to do mischief to others.—On board, 52s. to 53s.; which, with the expenses of bringing, is 56s. to 57s. landed.—Price landed, 54s. to 55s.

BUTTER.

For every thing *fine* there is a ready sale; but the proportion of that description is so very small, that the trade, upon the whole, may be said to be very dull.—Carlow, 80s. to 84s.—Dublin, or Waterford, 68s. to 75s.—Limerick, or Cork, 72s. to 75s.—Dutch, 110s. to 112s.

CHEESE.

The high price of Cheese has nearly put an end to the consumption. Some Factors and Agents are said to have accumulated very large stocks; if so, we think they will be very fortunate, if they shall be able to sell them; and miraculously so, *if they get paid*. No variation in prices.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 22.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	4	to	4 2
Mutton.....	3	8	—	4 4
Veal.....	4	8	—	5 6
Pork.....	4	6	—	5 2

Beasts ... 2,730 | Sheep ... 16,680
Calves 130 | Pigs 200

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	6	to	3 6
Mutton.....	2	8	—	3 8
Veal.....	3	8	—	5 8
Pork.....	3	8	—	5 4

LEADENHALL (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef.....	2	4	to	3 4
Mutton.....	3	0	—	3 10
Veal.....	3	4	—	5 4
Pork.....	3	4	—	5 4

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS.—per Ton.

Ware	£ 2	5	to	£ 3	15
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£ 2	10	to	£ 3	15
Middlings.....	1	15	—	2	0
Chats.....	1	10	—	1	15
Common Red..	2	10	—	3	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....	70s.	to	110s.
Straw...40s.	to	48s.	
Clover...80s.	to	106s.	

St. James's.—Hay....	72s.	to	120s.
Straw...39s.	to	52s.	
Clover...90s.	to	126s.	

Whitechapel.--Hay....	80s.	to	110s.
Straw...40s.	to	48s.	
Clover 100s.	to	128s.	

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.	s.	to	s. d.
Aylesbury	52	68	0	32	37	0	23	27	0	23	43	0	41	43	0
Banbury	56	66	0	33	36	0	21	27	0	36	40	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke.....	48	74	0	30	34	0	21	24	0	40	46	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	52	70	0	33	37	0	22	30	0	32	42	0	34	38	0
Derby.....	64	80	0	30	44	0	22	31	0	30	56	0	0	0	0
Devizes	48	72	0	30	37	0	25	30	0	34	48	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	50	80	0	27	35	0	20	25	0	42	48	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	54	72	0	28	36	0	21	24	0	40	44	0	0	0	0
Guildford.....	52	73	0	30	36	0	23	30	0	40	48	0	38	41	0
Henley	52	80	0	30	37	0	22	30	0	38	43	0	40	46	0
Horncastle.....	58	66	0	27	36	0	15	24	0	37	47	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	51	76	0	25	35	0	19	33	0	34	45	0	0	0	0
Lewes	60	68	0	31	38	0	23	25	0	0	0	0	32	39	0
Lynn	48	65	0	30	36	0	22	25	0	39	42	0	38	50	0
Newbury	44	70	0	25	34	0	21	28	0	40	44	0	36	48	0
Newcastle	52	74	0	40	42	0	23	30	0	40	44	0	40	50	0
Northampton.....	54	64	0	31	34	0	20	27	6	32	48	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	62	0	0	39	0	0	26	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	55	78	0	30	38	0	20	27	0	35	42	0	37	42	0
Sherborne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stamford.....	55	72	0	33	42	0	22	33	0	35	52	0	0	0	0
Swansea	68	0	0	40	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	65	0	0	35	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge.....	50	74	0	32	39	0	23	31	0	34	42	0	34	43	0
Warminster.....	42	72	0	24	39	0	22	30	0	38	48	0	0	0	0
Winchester	48	70	0	29	35	0	18	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yarmouth.....	60	66	0	30	34	0	24	28	0	36	40	0	36	42	0
Dalkeith *	32	38	0	25	33	0	18	27	0	21	25	0	21	25	0
Haddington*	20	37	0	25	33	0	20	38	0	21	25	0	20	24	0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Liverpool, March 16.—The arrivals of Grain since this day se'nnight having been moderate (with favourable winds for importation), yet, when added to those of the preceding week, they have been found too excessive for purchasers, and sales, in consequence, were effected to a limited amount only, at a depreciation in value on Wheat of 3d. to 4d. per 70 lbs., and on Oats, 1d. to 2d. per 45 lbs., in which decline or dullness all other articles in the trade have more or less partaken. And at this day's market, although pretty numerously attended, and the trade apparently wanting supplies, yet they were so very tenacious in making purchases, that but few sales were made of either Wheat or Oats, at the decline previously noted. Flour is 1s. to 2s. per 280 lbs. lower, as are Beans 1s. per quarter, and Malt 3d. per nine gallons.

Imported into Liverpool from the 9th to the 15th of March, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 3,582; Oats, 11,987; Barley, 654; Malt, 806; Beans, 471; Peas, 247; and Rye, 8 quarters. Oatmeal, 658 packs, per 240 lbs. Flour, 2,647 sacks, per 280 lbs., and 900 barrels Foreign Flour.

Norwich, March 20.—Our market was again well supplied with Corn, but the merchants were not at all disposed to purchase, but at a reduction in price from last week. Best Wheat fetched 62s. per quarter; Barley 34s. per quarter. No material alteration in the price of other Grain.

Bristol, March 20.—The Corn markets at this place are exceedingly dull, the supply considerable, and few sales are effected, at about the following rates:—Best Wheat from 9s.; inferior ditto, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; Barley, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.; Beans, 3s. 9d. to 5s. 3d.; Oats, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; and Malt, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 50s. per bag.

Birmingham, March 18.—A heavy trade, at a decline of 4d. per 60 lbs. on Wheat, 1s. to 2s. per quarter on Oats and Barley, and 1s. to 2s. per sack on Flour, upon the currency of this day se'nnight. Beans, Peas, and Malt, maintain recent quotations. Tares are still almost nominal. The business done in Clover Seed is very limited.

Ipswich, March 20.—Our market to-day was very scantily supplied with all Grain, and the sale was dull, at lower prices, as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 68s.; Barley, 30s. to 36s.; Beans, 40s. to 41s.; Peas, 35s. to 36s.; and Oats, 27s. to 29s. per quarter.

Wisbeach, March 20.—The sale of every kind of Grain was very dull, and also much under last week's prices, say, Wheat from 2s. to 3s.; Oats 4s. per quarter, and Beans the same; of course little business was done.

Boston, March 18.—This day's market produced but very few samples of Grain: business in this department seems to be on a stand still, as there was no briskness in the market. Prime samples were a little asked for, but without any advance in price since last week's market, and sold as follows:—Wheat, 60s. to 70s.; Oats, 19s. to 25s.; Barley, 35s. to 41s.; and Beans, 36s. to 42s. per quarter.

Wakefield, March 19.—We have an abundant supply of all kinds of Grain for this day's market, with a tolerable appearance of buyers, notwithstanding fine Wheats are dull, at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr.; second and inferior sorts are unsaleable at present.—Mealing Oats are 1d. per stone, and Shelling, 2s. per load lower, and sales very dull at that decline. Beans, both old and new, are heavy at a decline of 2s. per quarter; the same may be said of Maple Peas; from the overwhelming supply and warm weather, that article is very dull at a decline of full 2s. per quarter on the finest qualities; inferior samples unsaleable. Rapeseed is full 2l. per last lower. In Malt and Flour no material alteration—Wheat, 60s. to 74s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 14½d. to 15d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 35s. to 36s. per load of 261 lbs.; Barley, 36s. to 40s.; Beans, old and new, 44s. to 56s. 63 lbs. per bushel; Maple Peas, 52s. to 54s.; Tares, 50s. to 64s. per quarter; Malt, 46s. to 50s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 58s. to 60s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 28l. to 30l. per last.

Malton, March 20.—Our Corn market this week was very dull, and prices lower.—Wheat, 64s. to 74s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Barley, 35s. to 38s. per quarter. Oats, 13d. to 13½d. per stone.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended March 13, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>		<i>Barley.</i>		<i>Oats.</i>	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	67	8	38	8	27	8
Essex	66	10	38	7	27	0
Kent.....	66	8	39	3	26	4
Sussex.....	64	1	35	1	24	4
Suffolk.....	65	7	36	10	26	2
Cambridgeshire	62	2	35	0	23	2
Norfolk	64	4	36	3	25	1
Lincolnshire	66	2	37	5	24	3
Yorkshire	65	2	37	1	24	2
Durham	66	8	36	0	27	0
Northumberland	62	8	38	9	27	9
Cumberland	63	1	38	3	28	8
Westmoreland	68	0	38	0	28	3
Lancashire	70	7	36	5	28	6
Cheshire	66	11	46	5	26	7
Gloucestershire.....	63	11	33	6	23	5
Somersetshire	67	3	32	4	20	1
Monmouthshire	64	1	38	0	23	4
Devonshire	66	9	33	11	20	2
Cornwall	64	1	35	7	23	3
Dorsetshire	64	3	31	6	22	5
Hampshire	62	10	33	4	23	9
North Wales	67	9	42	4	22	4
South Wales	62	7	35	8	20	4